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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,041	08/18/2003	Tien-yau Luh	08919-082001	3077
26(6)	7590	02/10/2005	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON PC			GARRETT, DAWN L	
225 FRANKLIN ST			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BOSTON, MA 02110			1774	

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/643,041	LUH ET AL.	
	Examiner Dawn Garrett	Art Unit 1774	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13-19 and 32-39 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-12 and 20-31 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1-22-2004</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse in the reply filed on December 1, 2004 of formula (I) recited in claims 1 and 20 in which Ar is aryl, B is aryl, R₁ is aryl, and R₂ is hydrogen is acknowledged. Claims 1-12 and 20-31 read upon the elected species. Claims 13-19 and 32-39 are withdrawn as non-elected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 122, p. 4992-4993. Lee et al. discloses compounds according to formula (3) (see col. 2, page 4993) in which X may be oxygen per the two furyl groups "A" in instant formula (I), Ar may be phenyl per the instant "Ar" group, phenyl groups are attached to the furyl groups per the instant "B" groups, R⁶ may be hydrogen per the instant "R₂" groups, and R¹ may be phenyl per the instant "R₁" groups at the 3 position of the furyl ring (see col. 2, page 4993, formulas (3) and variable values in Tables 1-3 in col. 1 of page 4993). The inventive compounds described by Lee et al. are photoluminescent (see title and wavelength properties in Tables 1-3). Lee et al. fails to *exemplify* a compounds according to formula (3) with all the substituents

required by the species under consideration; however, Lee et al. clearly teaches for formula (3), R¹ may be phenyl, X may be oxygen, and R⁶ may be hydrogen (see Tables 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have made a luminescent compounds according to formula (3) wherein R¹ is phenyl, X is oxygen, and R⁶ is hydrogen, because Lee et al. generally teaches all of these substituent groups for a formula (3) compound. One would expect a compound according to formula (3) wherein R¹ is phenyl, X is oxygen, and R⁶ is hydrogen to be similarly luminescent to the exemplified compounds.

4. Claims 20-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori et al. (US 5,281,489) in view of Lee et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 122, p. 4992-4993. Mori et al. teaches electroluminescent devices comprising an anode, a luminescent layer, and a cathode (see abstract). The element may further comprise a hole inhibiting layer (also known as an electron transporting layer) comprising electron transporting materials (see col. 28, lines 63-66 and col. 29, lines 23-30). Mori et al. fails to teach the specific luminescent furyl-containing compound according to the elected species. Lee et al. discloses, in analogous art, compounds according to formula (3) (see col. 2, page 4993) in which X may be oxygen per the two furyl groups “A” in instant formula (I), Ar may be phenyl per the instant “Ar” group, phenyl groups are attached to the furyl groups per the instant “B” groups, R⁶ may be hydrogen per the instant “R₂” groups, and R¹ may be phenyl per the instant “R₁” groups at the 3 position of the furyl ring (see col. 2, page 4993, formulas (3) and variable values in Tables 1-3 in col. 1 of page 4993). The inventive compounds described by Lee et al. are photoluminescent (see title and wavelength properties in Tables 1-3). Lee et al. fails to *exemplify* a compounds according to formula (3) with all the substituents required by the species under consideration; however, Lee et al. clearly teaches for

Art Unit: 1774

formula (3), R¹ may be phenyl, X may be oxygen, and R⁶ may be hydrogen (see Tables 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have made a luminescent compounds according to formula (3) wherein R¹ is phenyl, X is oxygen, and R⁶ is hydrogen, because Lee et al. generally teaches all of these substituent groups for a formula (3) compound. One would expect a compound according to formula (3) wherein R¹ is phenyl, X is oxygen, and R⁶ is hydrogen to be similarly luminescent to the exemplified compounds. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used the luminescent compound according to formula (3) taught by Lee et al. in the luminescent layer of the luminescent device taught by Mori et al., because Mori et al. teaches luminescent agents are desired for the luminescent layer of the device.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dawn Garrett whose telephone number is (571)272-1523. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on (571) 272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dawn Garrett
Dawn Garrett
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1774

D.G.
February 7, 2005